#### Amngements

CASINO-8-The Rounders. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

KEITH'S-12:30 p. m .- Continuous Performance. KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30 to 1 a. m.-Vaudeville. LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville, MANHATTAN BEACH—4 and 7-Sousa's Band—8-Pain's Fireworks—6-The Jolly Musketeer.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15-The Man in the Moon—

Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Popular Orchestral Con

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Cup challenger Shamrock, escorted by the yacht Erin, sailed from the Clyde for America; a slight mishap forced the Shamrock to return to Fairlie for a brief time.

There has been a revolutionary uprising of marked force in Santo Domingo in favor of Jiminez for Fresident, — The Kaiser's yacht, the Meteor, again defeated the Prince of Wales's yacht, the Britannia, in the race for the Town Cup, at Cowes. — President Roca of Argentina left Buenos Ayres with a large party on a man of war to visit the Presidents of Uruguay and Brazil in regard to the projected alliance of South American States. — Mrs. Perot was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court, London, on the charge of abducting her child from Baltimore. — The town of Grodno, Russia, was visited by a disastrous conflagration. — The engagement was announced of Lady Randolph more. — The town of Grodno, Russia, was visited by a disastrous conflagration. — The engagement was announced of Lady Randolph Churchill to Lieutenant G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, son of the famous beauty, Lady Corn-

DOMESTIC .- The President has directed that the census of Cuba he taken as soon as possi-ble, in order that Congress may have informa-tion on which to base legislation for the island. Latest reports from the Florida storm show that one town was literally wiped from the map. — President McKinley received many map. —— President McKiniey Peterter map. —— Secretary Root is said to have practically matured a plan to give General Otis an available force of forty thousand men. —— The Salling Committee at Dorval awarded the fifth of the races for the Seawanhaka Cup to the Glencairn, a protest of the Constance's captain not being allowed. —— The yellow fever situation at the Hampton The yellow fever situation at the Hampton Soldiers' Home is reported greatly improved; there were no new cases and no deaths yesterday. — The Columbia is expected to be repaired in time for a race with the Defender at Newport to-morrow. — The Yaqui Indian uprising in Mexico will be greenly death of the control of the party of the control of the cont uprising in Mexico will be sternly dealt with by the troops.

CITY.-Stocks were dull and lower. CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower.

Winners at Brighton: Beverage, Bannockburn.
Plucky, Lackland, Dan Rice, Belle of Holmdel.

Several Aldermen and Councilmen were called before the Mazet Committee and testified regarding the work of the Municipal Assembly.

Horgan & Slattery, the architects, who have been getting so many contracts from Tammany, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Justice Fitzgerald postponed action on the Council contempt case until today.

Herman Hauser, treasurer of the Herald Square Theatre, jumped from the Brook-Herald Square Theatre, jumped from the Brook-lyn Bridge; he was picked up and will probably recover. — John Kelly, one of the sachems of Tammany Hall, died.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Threatening, with thunder showers. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 74%.

### THE IOWA PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Iowa have adopted a platform which will give great satisfaction to the friends of the gold standard everywhere. It offers one more assurance that Republicans in States where the silver heresy was strong, and ventions from yielding more or less to sectional sentiment, have freed themselves from the old delusion and are leading in the movement to put the gold standard beyond the possibility of attack by appropriate legislation. Iowa Republicans have hitherto honorably distinguished themselves for their courageous stand on sound money principles at a time when there were many temptations to temper declarations to suit the supposed prejudices of voters. This year they show that they are as stanch as ever for the gold standard, and evidently have no fear but that the people of the West have learned something since 1896 and are as well prepared for frankly facing and finally solving the money problem as the people of New-York or Massachusetts. They declare that "the permanence of "this [the gold] standard must be assured by "Congressional legislation, giving to it the valid-"ity and vitality of public law," and add: "We "urgently call upon our Senators and Repre-"sentatives in Congress to lend their best en-"deavors to enact these propositions into law." Hitherto the Republican party has had no power of legislation on the currency, but now that it has secured control of the Senate the opportunity is presented, and it is highly encouraging to find Western Republicans so ready and anxious for the reform.

Those who have been predicting that the country would rise up in revolt against the campaign in the Philippines will find little comfort in the Iowa Convention's declaration on the subject. It is a ringing indorsement of the Administration and a promise to support it in enforcing obedience to the Government and establishing firmly our authority in all our possessions. This is in marked contrast to the plat form coincidently adopted by the Maryland Democrats, which, while "viewing with alarm" everything the Republicans have done, yet dares not enunciate any policy with regard to expansion different from that the Republicans have maintained. They will not even commit them selves to the abandonment of the contest with the Tagals which they denounce, but leave that unpopular occupation to Mr. Atkinson and his friends. Evidently that predicted popular revolution has not yet arrived with sufficient certainty for the Democrats to adopt it as their own, much less for the Republicans to abandon their work half done. The Iowa platform shows that the terrible dissatisfaction of the West, whose sons have gone to Manila, about which we hear so much, is not so serious as to cause disquiet to the politicians there or give concern to their platform makers.

This otherwise admirable platform is disappointing in just one feature. Unless the press dispatches are at fault and omit to enumerate all the important planks of the platform, there is no mention of Civil Service reform. This is highly unfortunate in view of the misunderstanding of which the party has been made the victim since the revision of the Civil Service rules, owing to the reception of those rules by Republicans in Ohio as a gift to spoilsmen, and the subsequent repudiation by the Kentucky Republicans of the Civil Service plank of the St. Louis platform and their acceptance of the President's recent order as in harmony with that repudiation. It is extremely desirable that Re publican conventions in great States like Iowa should keep the party's record clear on this subject and convince the people that the new Civil Service rules are in the interest of reform and prices. When prices are generally rising in

form, as Secretary Gage has maintained.

The President and Secretary Gage are entitled to hearty support of Republican State conventions in upholding the Civil Service law and enforcing it as perfectly as possible, and the disposition of some conventions to misrepresent the reform sentiment of the party and the tendency of others to misunderstand reform measures like the new rules are much to be deprecated. If the Iowa Convention thought that by ignoring Civil Service reform it would thereby show devotion to the President and correctly interpret his attitude toward the merit system as revealed in the revised rules, that conclusion itself indicates how seriously the purpose of that reof the Administration, but by its friends. It shows how necessary it is for Republicans to correct the mistake by firmer devotion than ever system lull them into silence or tempt them into repudiation. Perhaps the spoilsmen think the party is so sure of victory that it can safely violate its pledges and betray its trust. But that is bad politics as well as bad morals. The Republican party never for its own sake needed to take more pains to convince the people that it really is for honest Civil Service, as the misinterpretation of its acts by its own adherents shows; and it never owed a higher duty of patriotism than at this hour, when we have new and untried burdens of administration to keep our Government service at home and abroad from being surrendered to spoilsmen.

### THE NERVE OF BROOKLYN.

At yesterday's session of the Mazet committee Councilman Leich, in the course of a colloquy which was not characterized by extraordipary delicacy in the choice of words, but was also not devoid of humor, assured Mr. Moss that Brooklyn was married to New-York against her better judgment and sober inclinations, having been betrayed into an alliance which had earnestly desired to have dissolved. Mr. Leich furthermore expressed the opinion that Brooklyn, in case of a separation, would be fairly entitled to alimony, though he does not seem to be really expectant of any such process and result, We allude somewhat particularly to this mat-

ter for the purpose, in the first place, of adding the name of Mr. Leich to that of Mr. Walter B. Atterbury, whom we have hitherto believed to be the only persistent, first, last and all the time anti-consolidationist in his borough, and in the second place of dissenting from the proposition that Brooklyn was deceived. Mr. Atterbury has acquired considerable renown as the one consistent and faithful opponent of the scheme through which Brooklyn is commonly supposed to have obtained an ample recompense for the loss of her municipal identity. But it is not improbable that he has found the distinction rather lonesome and will be rejoiced to share it with Mr. Leich, unless indeed the hideous hypothesis should prove to be true that Mr. Atterbury himself has yielded to the mysterious influence which pervades his bailiwick and become reconciled to a way of life which was long repulsive to him. It is true, we believe, that the holy war which he proclaimed against consolidation did not materialize at Albany last winter, but nevertheless we prefer to reject a theory which tends to undermine popular faith in the perseverance of the saints. Doubtless Mr. Atterbury has preserved his honor and will welcome Mr. Leich with open arms.

As for the assertion that Brooklyn was at the last an unwilling bride, we have "combed the records" so many times that there is no present need of rehearsing the facts. Brooklyn was unquestionably coy and possibly reluctant at first and for a considerable period, but it finally became perfectly evident that she had no real desire to be left in the relation of a sister, but was almost immodestly anxious to name the day. Moreover, her preparations for the great event were not marked by scrupulous regard for the proprieties. She promptly procured a somewhat extensive trousseau, but instead of paying for it she made a rather clandestine use of the credit tends that the wool growers are so combined or which the prospect of a rich alliance gave her and left New-York to foot the bills after the nuptials had been celebrated. This is a matter of history, and Mr. Leich's belated lamentations cannot change the facts. Inasmuch as there is no probability of a separation on account of incompatibility of temper or on any other grounds, there is no practical advantage in speculating as to the financial arrangements which might be deemed suitable in such a case, but we may venture to assert that Brooklyn would have to be satisfied with merely nominal alimony.

## LABOR CHECKED BY ITS OWN ECONOMY.

Without intention some labor organizations are in danger of becoming in effect conspiracles against other labor. Certain Massachusetts carpenters organized to demand "eight hours at the highest possible wages." At certain works in Pennsylvania, which had been running four days each week, prosperity and a large demand caused a change to five days and afterward to six, but men were much disposed to resist it. They wished good living wages with two full days out of seven each week for themselves. From one point of view all men are justified in seeking the best pay they can get. Curtailment of work by those who are employed tends to compel the employment of a greater number of men, and thus to increase wages. Yet all can see that progress in this direction involves payment by society, that is, by all wage earners as a body, of a disproportionate sum for the services of a favored part. There are over twenty million wage earners. If one million contrive to get twice the wages paid others in proportion to time given and services rendered, the result is that the nineteen million are fleeced in order to make the one million more comfortable.

The workers who can perform a certain service for society working sixty hours a week at 15 cents per hour would like to get the same amount weekly for working forty-eight hours. Doing a fifth less work, they make necessary the payment of a quarter more hands to complete that service for society, so that the rest of the wage earners have to pay a quarter more for that particular branch of work. The old notion that as much can be dene in eight hours as in ten, or as much in four days per week as in five, no longer needs serious discussion. The great proportion of the world's work has to be done with machinery. the capacity of which per hour determines the production. Capital gets paid according to quantities produced, and if the demand suffices it will hire more men in order to get the maximum output from its machinery. But the question whether the demand will suffice if laborers make products more costly is the one which is often overlooked.

When any particular item of the things needed by a family is made more expensive there is a natural tendency to cut down the buying of that thing as far as possible. Sometimes as much as half the entire consumption is cut off because of a rise not exceeding a tenth in price. No rule can be relied upon to indicate even approximately the extent of curtailment in purchases which will result from any advance in cost, but every retail dealer knows that the consumption of a great majority of people is materially affected, as espects

most articles, by relative changes in their

articles are less important; but it is never safe to calculate that higher prices can be charged without some restriction of sales. If the whole body of wage earners has to pay \$2,000,000 for matches, and some change by laborers or by employers makes the matches twice as costly, people will use fewer matches to such an extent that the total expenditure for that article may not improbably be smaller than before.

When any class of workers demands for itself relatively higher pay, whether in ceduction in hours or increase in pay per day or per week, than is received by other workers of corresponding character, it virtually requires other labor to pay it more for its services to society. vision has been misapprehended, not by critics | Enhancement in the price of its products naturally follows, and it must be expected to reduce the demand for those products. A legitimate and frequent consequence is such to the merit system both in platform and in depression in the business affected that many practice. It will not do for conventions at this hands have to be discharged because there is time to let the politicians who hate the merit | not enough work for all. The millions do not know that in exercising economy and curtailing purchases of articles thus advanced they are inflicting an economic penalty for a disproportionate increase in the cost of such products. But the effect is all the more sure because they do not know on whom the consequences fall or whose error is punished. If they knew, friendly feeling might lessen their economy or irritation increase it. But the great body of wage earners, in caring for their own families and protecting their own pockets, cut off their purchases of things which appear to be disproportionately advanced in price. Thereby they rebuke or restrain any who have made such articles unduly costly by seeking a greater return for labor than others are able to get. Thus the evil corrects itself in time, but at the cost of serious losses to those engaged in some

### COMBINATIONS AND PRICES.

branches of industry.

A profound but natural misunderstanding as to the influence of new industrial combinations on prices is likely to mislead very many people brought her nothing but misery, and which she | In future, to their own harm and perhaps to the harm of the country. Men of intelligence and reading habits, who consider themselves well informed and take a wholesome interest in the development of the country, have been observing certain facts:

First-There has been this year a wonderful reorganization of industries through several hundred consolidations.

Second-There has been this year a remarkable advance in prices of manufactured products Third-The advance in prices has been espe cially great in those Branches of industry in which consolidations have been most numerous and effective.

Fourth-In numerous cases the advance in prices has been ordered by the consolidated corporations without apparent increase in public demand for the products so advanced.

It is natural that men who have observed so much, and no more, should be inclined to con clude that the rise in prices has been mainly the result of arbitrary demand by corporations formed for the express purpose of stopping competition, and thus securing higher profits for their work. This would not be a sin if it were true. The farmer is not accounted an enemy of civilized society because he seeks to get as good prices as he can for his grain or cotton, nor the workingman because he seeks by lawful means to get as good wages as he can for his labor The manufacturing and mining concerns of the country had been, beyond all question, pushed by years of prostration into such severe compe tition with each other that their profits in many lines were not commensurate with their risks. It is essential to the public welfare that the returns for risk, enterprise or labor in such branches should be sufficient to stimulate a healthy growth. But the question is whether the conclusion is warranted. How many men have observed the other essential fact? Fifth-The advance in prices has generally

begun and been compelled by a rise in prices of materials which no combination has controlled. The rise in prices of woollen goods began with higher prices for raw wool. Nobody pre been putting down prices on each other and on the speculative holders ever since the great rise in the fall of 1897 came to a disastrous end This year the rise was largely influenced by so great an advance in prices abroad that about twelve million pounds of wool were exported from this country. Again, the rise in iron and steel products was largely the result of a demand for pig iron so far exceeding the supply that prices nearly doubled within a few months. Scarcely any manufactured product has risen proportionately as much. But there has never been an association or combination of any sort which controlled a large share of the pig fron production. In boots and shoes no combination has yet been found potent, and the advance has been less than in leather, while the advance in leather has been less than in hides, which any farmer can produce and no combination can control. The copper combination was powerless to lift prices by restricting the production, but London raised them by speculation. The smelters could not raise the price of lead, but an ob

prices of those metals. These facts have to be taken into considera tion by candid men who seek the truth and wish to be right. All the evils that combinations have caused, whatever they may be, should be frankly recognized and fully weighed. But it is most dangerous self-deception for intelligent men, who ought to lend the public opinion of their country, to form a conclusion regarding the influence of combinations upon prices with out considering carefully and well the independent advance in materials which combinations do not control, the causes of that advance and its legitimate influence upon prices of finished products.

stinate strike of laborers accomplished that for

them. The silk market is controlled in Asia,

and goods here have by no means risen in com-

parison with raw silk, nor have the products of

copper and lead risen in comparison with the

## CITIZEN SULLIVAN.

The rate of taxation, the aggressive methods of Tammany Hall, the peculiarities of the Police Department, and the arrogance of the men who have a pull with the dominant party-all these may occasionally drive a citizen out of the metropolis to seek his fortune elsewhere, or, having a fortune, to spend it among more congenial surroundings. But where one man goes many come, and while the public is still discussing the loss of one distinguished citizen John Longfellow Sullivan shakes the dust of Boston from his feet and comes to the metropolis to stay. He comes to swell the Tammany army. In his salutatory, which he circulated yesterday, he thanked his friends for what he knew they would do for him in the matter of buying his liquors and cigars, which will be his stock in trade in his New-York business enter-

That part of the community in which Mr. Sullivan has always been admired because of his ability to stand up under punishment either at the hands of a pugilistic adversary or his more potent liquid enemy should be congratulated on the "big fellow's" advent into New-York circles. He has been "knocked out" by both adversaries, but, in the eyes of the men who will crowd his barroom and who may induce him to go into training for honors which can be secured only in the political arena, he is a hero still, and men who were once proud of the Dealer,

in accord with the pledge of the St. Louis plat- unison differences in the demand for particular privilege to "shake the hand that shook Sullivan's" may now enjoy the raptures of the real thing by ordering a round of drinks over the hero's bar.

> There is as yet no reason for doubting that the Columbia will in due time prove to be the gem of the ocean.

> "The charter is a piece of criminal legislation, and absolutely rotten," said Alderman Okie yesterday to the Mazet Committee. We have no doubt that Mr. Okie has a pretty clear conception of a great truth, but the expression strikes us as being just a trifle strong.

> What are Glotto's Tower and Brunelleschi's Dome beside Slattery's Democratic Club and Horgan's mudscow?

> Vice-President Hobart starts to-day to join the President. The country, which has observed his physical condition with solicitude, will rejoice to learn that he has regained his wonted health and vigor on Lake Champlain.

It is said that the Yale boating authorities cannot make up their minds on the question of getting Captain "Bob" Cook to train next year's crew for the race with Harvard. Our impression is that if the graduates of the university were asked to express an opinion they would say that whereas too many cooks proverbially spoil the broth, one Cook is a convenience, if not a necessity.

The Columbia without a mast and the Shamrock without a bowsprit might make an in-

Horgan & Slattery are bankrupt, and have ot had a place of business for six months. Where did they carry on that great mass of city work intrusted to them and make their elaborate plans? Are their drawing boards in their hats and their scientific formulas written or

their cuffs?

The Central American policeman who recently had a bullet extracted by aid of X rays and now has a burn more troublesome than the bullet must be convinced that a new scientific discovery is a dangerous thing. That indeed it is. It takes time to get new forces well in harness and learn to drive them. Our early electric lighting was too often a game of chance with death. Eager scientists should remember this and not be too rash in playing with things they do not half understand.

### PERSONAL.

Dr. Doyen, a French surgeon, has exhibited to numerous doctors and students at the Kiel University cinematograph pictures showing various surgical operations. Dr. Doyen advocates the use of such pictures for the education of students, say-ing that they are far more effective than the most elaborate written descriptions.

Dr. Max Breuer, a former surgeon in the Im perial Army of Germany, but who is now practising his profession in Buffale, has just been deco rated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for saving the life of a French seaman. He was on board a German vessel, and, hearing that a French seaman was on board a British ship suffering from a wound in the arm, he at once went to the man's assistance. He amputated the arm, and so saved the sailor's life. This prompt action came to the notice of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the result that the German doctor has been decorated.

A fund has been started in England for a memorfal to the late Sir John Mowbray, M. P.

David Stanton Tappan, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, who will probably be chosen president of Miami University, was graduated from president of Maning University in 1864. He studied theology at the Western Seminary, at Allegheny, finishing his preparation for the ministry with the class of 1861. His mother was the sister of Edwin M. Stanton, the War Secretary in Lincoln's Cabinet. Ex-President Cleveland is expected to attend the

Bible conference to be held at the Winona Lake Assembly Grounds, Minnesota, August 29.

General John T. Wilder's brigade is to have a two days' reunion at Chickamauga Park in September. During the encampment the entire battlefield will be visited, and the shaft erected to the honor of the brigade will be dedicated.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle has been invited o deliver an address on the currency of the coun-ry before the students of the University of Chi-

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

We are puzzled to know whether the writer of the ollowing message to The Tribune contemplated narriage or suicide. As the price is the same, we ould offer no inducement either way:

Gentlemen: Please send me your price . . . fo marriage or death notice. Much oblige. Mrs. G. A. J.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1899.

There was a happening at the ostrich farm recently which disproves the theory that the ostrich is satisfied with eating rails, barbed wire and the like. A man who had visited the farm the day before discovered that his gold watch was missing. Thinking that he might have lost it at the farm, he returned to look for it. When he arrived he enlisted the services of a youth and started in quest, without entertaining much hope of finding the watch. About the first thing neticed by the youth was an estrich tossing something in the air. It was the watch, and would have been swallowed if it had not heen a glass faced watch. It happened that both sides were opened and lodged in the beak. The next day the valuation of one of the birds was enhanced \$50. It swallowed a diamond from the setting of a woman visitor, who inadvertently sought to console the bird by careasing its forehad.—(Arizona Republican. setting of a woman visit sought to console the bird head.—(Arizona Republican.

Wong Soh, a good looking Chinaman, has hired out as a coachman for a Philadelphia doctor. Wong learned the art of driving in Pueblo, Col., where he worked in a livery stable.

Probable.-Tommy Tompkins-I bet my pup kin lick your kitten.
Willie Wilkins-Well, I bet if he does he'll wish
he hadn't when my kitty grows up.-(Ohio State

Not long ago an English physician was arrested for riding a bicycle on a sidewalk. It came out on the trial that he was on his way to visit a very sick patient, and he was acquitted under an old law allowing doctors to take the shortest cut when their services are urgently required.

A Hard World.—"By lookin' in de microscope," said Plodding Pete, "you learns dat every time you drinks water you puts a bunch o' wild an' wisglin' animals in yer stomach."
"Yes," answered Meandering Mike, "an' if you drinks whiskey you has 'em in yer head; so what's a man to do"—(Washington Star.

Mrs. Mary Pidcock, of Chester, Penn., who will be eighty-four years old on the 18th inst., is getting a third set of teeth. Teeth That Didn't Chatter.-Doctor-Did you have

a heavy chill?
Fair Patient-It seemed so.
Doctor-Did your teeth chatter?
Fair Patient-No; they were in my dressing case. Last week an expedition of the Liverpool School

Tropical Diseases sailed for Sierra Leone to study malaria and fever during the wet season. The expedition consists of Surgeon Major Ross, lecturer to the school; H. E. Annet, demonstrator to the school; E. E. Austin, dipterologist to the British Museum, and Dr. S. Van Neck, Belgian Government delegate to the Liverpool school

At the Start.—The Bride (rapturously)—Oh, Jack! isn't everything just lovely?
The Bridegroom (devotedly)—Yes, darling—and aren't you and I just everything?—(Brooklyn Life. In making their monthly inspection of the books

a queer assortment of articles was found by the librarians of one of the big public libraries in Philadelphia. Among the articles were all kinds of bills-grocery bills, gas bills and the like; hairpins and hair ornaments of every description, de sign and material; love letters galore, locks of hair, bits of lace, dress samples and watch chain charms pen and ink, pencil and crayon sketches; postal orders and postage stamps. There were many photographs, besides an insurance policy. The latter was claimed by the owner. Another queer use is made of the books. One enterprising medicine firm had an agent visit the library once, and under the pretence of looking at the books slipped a circular in each one. The Learned Sergeant.—"Sergeant Skinner is student of Dante."

student of Dante."
"What makes you think so?"
"He tacked a card over the door of the last onlum joint the police raided that bore this line: 'Abandon dope all ye that enter here.""—(Cleveland Plain

THE STATUS OF STONE.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Perhaps the Democratic brethren are taking Mr. Stone, of Missouri, a little too seriously. That he actually declared to the members of the National Committee that the party must next time stand on its own feet, with its own platform and a candidate of its own, representing that party and no other, is entirely possible. Men in politics, at least of the Democratic persuasion, say a good many things like that which are not expected to outlive an Egyptian obelisk. But the ex-Governor presumably had a mental string tied to whatever statement of that nature he was pleased to make. Probably he was firm in the opinion that the party must do exactly what he said, if anybody except himself were to be its candidate. But if he were to be nominated he would probably feel it a duty to the party, and also to the country, to make just as many alliances and combinations as he could. In that case it would surely be a duty not to risk, in the least degree,

through any excessive adherence to principle,

that incalculable benefit to the country which

Democratic success would bring.

The Democratic brethren do not appear just now to entertain the same opinion about the wisdom of nominating ex-Governor Stone which he might be expected to hold. As press dispatches indicate that he is "a Bryan man throughout," the Governor presumably chooses to guard against the antagonism of Bryan's friends, but he is curiously misunderstood if he does not think seriously and deeply about the inexpediency of nominating a candidate once badly beaten. Of the two men, who are both known to Governor Stone quite well, he is entirely pardonable if he considers Stone of Missouri rather the abler. For Stone has been able to make a good living without charging for his speeches; he has been sufficiently successful to e elected Governor of a State more than twice as large as Nebraska, whereas Bryan never held high position in his own State, and he has not made more tiresome nor more foolish speeches, even in his extremest agonies of vote hunting, than Bryan made in 1896. Having given the world some proof of executive ability, as Bryan has not, the ex-Governor might, with decent reason, wonder why he should not be preferred as a candidate for executive station and honor.

The demand of prominent Democrats for a Democratic party is also natural, particularly if Bryan is to be nominated. His performances in 1896 left it very much in doubt whether, in his opinion, there was any Democratic party, because he took the utmost pains to be in all respects the candidate of the Populists and of the Silver Republicans, leaving the Democrats to support him as a last resort. Many of them in those days were irritated about this state of things, and wondered whether two Populist tickets for Bryan and a solemn indorsement by silver men who, as Governor Stone remarked, were too good in their own estimation to be Democrats, gave the candidate much additional strength on the whole. Even to this day it may be seriously questioned whether Bryan himself would not have commanded more electoral votes, if not as many popular votes, had he been the straight out candidate of the Demo-

ratic party only. But nobody need cherish any anxieties or hopes on that subject. The Democrats are go ing to fuse with anybody who will fuse, and to ing to fuse with anybody who will fuse, and to run combination tickets with anybody who will combine, entirely regardless of any difference of "principles," so called. So much may be safely taken for granted, whether Bryan is nominated, or Stone, or any other man. The reason is that when it comes to the scratch the Democratic party cares not a pinch of sunf about the beliefs or principles or patterns if about its beliefs or principles or platforms, if only it can win. Individual Democrats there are in great number, of different character and purpose. But the organization and the controll-ing influences of the party are such that it would barter with anybody, from the Arch Enemy of Mankind round to the clergyman who extracted gold from sea water, if it could thereby gain votes and chances for office. A party with much hunger and many prejudices from the Republican, which followed a defeat nominating McKinley. New-York, Aug. 2, 1899.

THE SEVENTH OFFICERS IN ENGLAND. A PROTEST AGAINST THEIR WEARING THEIR UNI FORMS AT A REVIEW, AND AN

EXPLANATION. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: I inclose clipping from "The Glasgow Evening News." Can you inform me what right these two officers of the 7th Regiment had prancing around Windsor in their uniforms egotism? CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

Glasgow, July 19, 1899.

Glasgow, July 19, 1859.

Quite an unexpected but none the less pleasing incident marked the close of the brilliant ceremony in the Home Park, Windsor, on Saturday, when the Queen presented new colors to the Scots Guards, whose colonel is the Duke of Connaught. Among the favored few who watched the solemn and impressive scene from the presentation ground were two American Army officers, dressed in their quaint gray uniforms, with white spats and gendarme hats. They were members of the 7th New-York State Regiment, and appeared particularly struck with the way the British troops marched by in review order; and when Her Majesty made a sign for them to approach the royal carriage the ign for them to approach the royal americans showed their appreciation by americans showed their appreciation by their beaming faces and by the reverential bow they made the Queen on presentation. Nor did the two visitors withdraw until the sovereign had graciously addressed them and inquired their opinion of the military speciacle.

[The two officers were Captain Landon, of the Ninth Company, and Captain Falls, adjutant, both of the 7th Regiment, National Guard of New-York; not Army officers. They had a perfect right to wear their uniforms because they attended the function as the representa-tives of the National Guard, and went to England duly accredited by Governor Roosevelt and by the Secretary of War. They had the same right to wear their uniforms as the English military attaché at Washington would have to wear his at a review or other military gathering in Washington.-Ed.1

#### "AUTO-GO" SUGGESTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The name automobile is a lingual terror and sure to fall ir to some sort of a short cut, as bicycle did into "bike." The word "car" is an exceedingly good one, and has found many ises, as in tramcar, horsecar, steamcar, electric ar, trolley car, and so on. The name automobile might well be supplanted by 'autocat, as ing a vehicle carrying its own motive power and unconnected with either wires or rails or fixed tracks. Allow me to suggest the name "auto-go" as a play on words, at any rate; or, at some rate, S. MI. TH.

ELECTRIC CHAIR INSTEAD OF HANGING. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Could not the barbarous mode of hanging

criminals be replaced all over our country by the electric chair—so much more humane and so it New-York, July 31, 1899.

#### THE "OLD JACK" BEHIND CANADA. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: Canada I always liken in my thoughts to a

ittle dog of my boy time. Sport was a small blackand-tan of a very active and venturesome character, and privileged in the eyes of old Jack, the Newfoundland, whose paps he was given to disturbing in many ways. One of these ways was by vociferously racing down the hill after passing wagons on the highway below. If all went well, Sport's monotonous bark plainly said so; but sometimes a sudden change of note told that there was ing Jack would first cock up his ears, then get to his feet in a rigid sort of way, and finally make his feet in a rigid sort of way, and finally make off to the backing of his protege. Many a bluffing row came to old Jack through the presumption of little Sport, and a number of hard conflicts, too, in several of which he got badly worsted.

The very amusing thing, though, was the calculating presumption of Sport. Many a time I have seen him come to a stop in midcareer and look hack to assure himself that great Jack was within relieving call. How patent it is that Canada's presumption is based on old Jack!

W. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

West Park, N. Y., July 29, 1884 LONDON NOTES.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE PEACE COM GRESS-"THE QUARTERLY REVIEW'S" ATTACK UPON SIR GEORGE TRE-VELYAN-A GENIAL CRITIC.

London, July 25. The English press, under the leadership of "The Times," is now condemning the Peace Conference at The Hague with faint praise. The delegates are credited with having "done a certain amount of what may prove to be valuable work," although "they have not gone very far toward the realization of the great Russian project as it was originally proposed." Disarmament has been shown to be impracticable, although greatly to be desired; a few safeguards for rendering warfare more humane have been adopted; a series of topics has been proposed for future conferences, and arbitration, which was not mentioned in the original Rescript and was the last of the eight topics in Count Muravieff's list, has been taken up by Sir Julian Pauncefote and is the only practical accomplishment. The world has England to thank if Russian idealism has been tempered by common sense and any good thing has come out of the Peace Congress, This is "The Times's" summary reduced to simple terms, and it is generally adopted by the English press, with the single exception of "The Manchester Guardian." which protests against the exhibition of national vanity.

I am not attempting to comment upon the results of the Conference, which are as intelligible in America as they are here, but only upon the characteristic treatment which its work receives in England. Little was expected here from the Peace Congress, and now that its acte final has been drawn up Englishmen are asked to "recognize with pride" the fact that the chief result has been attained by the sound work and practical instincts of their representatives. That is the spirit of conscious pre-eminence which has founded and defended an empire and carried the English flag to the ends of the earth. It may be unduly self-assertive and sometimes offensive to foreign nations which are striving to co-operate with England in the work of civilization, but it serves to emphasize and magnify the glory of the empire of which two small islands on the border of Europe are the centre. Henceforth to will be a cardinal article of English faith that, while the Czar was an amiable dreamer, Sir Julian Pauncefote brought the Conference down from the misty clouds of idealism and enabled it to do something practical.

It must fairly be admitted, however, that there s a solid basis of fact for this conclusion, which is so flattering to English pride. Apart from the arbitration scheme, the work of the Congress has not been of much practical importance, and it was Sir Julian Pauncefote who perceived the value of the principle of permanency in the tribunal and the precise conditions under which it could be established. To him belong the highest honors of the Peace Congress after the original rights of the Czar have been reserved. Other delegations have cordially and intelligently supported him, notably those of the United States, France, the Netherlands and Belgium; and undoubtedly the English press would be more graceful if it were more generous in admitting this useful co-operation. The American delegation had a similar arbitration scheme, and it exerted great influence and displayed conspicuous tact in adapting means to ends, in meditying German criticism and in helping on the good cause. If the principal question with which it was identified, the protection of private property in time of war, has been referred to a subsequent Conference, which can only be held with the consent of England, it can claim a large share of credit for the adoption of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for rendering arbitration easier and more practical than it has been in the

One of the most graceful acts of Anglo-Saxon good feeling during recent years has been the publication of Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution." It was a generous tribute from an eminent Englishman to the homely virtues and high character of the patriots of the American Colonies during the eighteenth century. English critics almost without exception have reviewed that work in a similar spirit of magnanimity and fair play. Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution," like Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," has been accepted on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the new bonds of Anglo-Saxon unity and comity. "The Quarterly Review," after long delay, has attempted to break the force of this noble tribute to early American patriotism by challenging its historical accuracy. It does this under cover of nine other titles, mainly American in origin, but the motive of the performance is speedily revealed in acrid strictures upon Sir George Trevelyan's work like the following:

Animated by a spirit not that of history, and we should hope not that of politics, he has gathered up all the Whig traditions, animosities and jealousies of the eighteenth century and has flung them by way of defiance on the threshold of the twentieth, at a time when the dying nineteenth century had come to look upon them with somewhat of disdain. He has endeavored to outdo all the panegyrical portraits painted by popudo all the panegyrical portraits painted by pro-lar artists in America of the Fathers of the Rev-olution. He has tried to outshrick the annual declaimers against the Boston Massacre. He has contributed, so far as he can contribute, to revive in the minds of Americans the hatred of Britain which in past times has retarded the progress of civilization, and which has lately, we had reason to hope, been somewhat dulled by the National recognition of British friendliness at a critical time. He has exhibited a singular at a critical time. He has exhibited a critical time, and, to us, quite unjustifiable hatred of king George III, of the Parliament, of English laws, English policy and English society during the period covered by his volume.

This acrid reviewer, in order to suppress what he describes as Sir George Trevelyan's rebellion against the authority of history and the course of modern opinion, extracts from the nine other volumes under examination evidence that the American patriots of the eighteenth century were not ideally perfect men, and that the Revolution was a hotbed of jealousies, envying and sordid strife. He fills thirty pages with citations which place the worthles of that stormy period of independence in an unfavorable light; and he seems to be utterly unconscious of his own partisanship in giving prominence to everything that is unpleasant and suspicious, and in suppressing everything that is noble, sincere and unselfish. After convicting, as he belleves, Sir George Trevelyan of recklessness in allowing wrong ideas to become ropular ideas and in perpetuating mistaken views, "which in the past have contributed so perilously to keep two great nations asunder," he ends by impeaching his nine witnesses, from whose works he has been quoting, by declaring that "the history of the past of the Republic has been badly written for Americans," and that future historians ought to instruct more wisely and truthfully a new generation of voters and statesmen. It is sincerely to be hoped that this reviewer will not attempt to write American history for a new generation on either side of the Atlantic. If he does, he will not be a peacemaker, as Sir George Trevelyan has been.

"The Quarterly Review" may be forgiven for this mischievous excursion into American history of the last century, since it publishes in the same issue a most instructive article on "The Philippines and Their Future," based on the works of Mr. Foreman, Professor Worcester, Major Younghusband, Ramon Reyes Lala and other writers. The reviewer is both just and generous in all his references to America. He describes the Philippines as "a very rich group of islands-probably the richest in the worldfor Java is limited to her agriculture"; and he denies that the islands are excessively unhealthy, and that America's new posse will prove a white man's grave. "Whether sha wants her new possessions or not," he exclaim